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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

COMMENT To "Petition to Amend Ethical Rules 1.5, 4.2, 4.3 and 6.5, Rule 42 of the Arizona Rules of the Supreme Court, and Rules 5.1 and 11 of the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure"

Supreme Court #R-12-0027

Comment to the State Bar's Pending Petition

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This "Comment to Pending Petition,.." [hereinafter "Comment"] supports in large part the pending Petition R-12-0027 filed by General Counsel Furlong of the State Bar of Arizona. Some modification and addition are proposed herein, for the purpose of adding greater application and thereby providing a vehicle for greater access to justice. This Comment proceeds as follows:

Adjustment re engagement letter exemption;

Limited appearances thereafter

Broadening the rule to all attorneys

Reaching a wider audience of litigants

Historical perspective regarding limited scope

court representation in Arizona in support of the limited court appearance portion of R-12-0027; and

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Recommendation One Recommendation Two Recommendation Three

Embracing "ghost" writing;

The 1999 petition

4. Conclusion

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1. Adjustment re engagement letter exemption. The Ethical Rules governing attorneys in Arizona currently require a writing regarding the basis or rate of fee and expenses unless exempted. The State Bar petition suggests exemption to such writings:

"The requirements of this subsection shall not apply to .. (2) lawyers who provide pro bono short-term limited legal services to a client pursuant to ER 6.5."

Petition, Appendix A, "ER 1.5. Fees".

This Comment suggests replacing the proposed subsection (2) with the following more inclusive language, thereby serving the goal of "access to justice" more widely:

"(2) lawyers who provide pro bono legal services to a client and (3) lawyers who provide short-term limited legal services."

The proposed wording in the Bar's Petition actually limits the State Bar's narrative explanation, and the Access to Justice Task Force's work, possibly inadvertently. The wording as it reads in R-12-0027 would not exempt all attorneys from needing to provide engagement letters when acting on a *pro bono* basis and also would not exempt attorneys who may meet with a client only for a discrete or limited task. The above substituted subsection (2) Comment exemption includes both.

1.1. Broadening the rule to all attorneys. Many public members inquire with attorneys as to limited representation, whether with payment for only a few hours or whether without a fee. Sometimes attorneys are reluctant because they perceive that drafting a limited scope engagement letter for a possible one or two hour task is disproportionate, as well as that the new paperwork creates an extra file retention task.

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- 1.2. Reaching a wider audience of litigants. To the extent that attorneys do not offer limited representation (whether limited of time, reduced fee, or pro bono) due to these perceived ministerial distractions, it is unfortunate. Justice is better served when counsel is available to that population needing discrete tasks. Further, many attorneys provide not only the presumptive fifty hours of annual pro bono services, but far in excess. However, those attorneys will be denied the benefit of R-12-0027's exemption as proposed in the Petition because they perform those tasks privately with clients, rather than through a program sponsored by a nonprofit or court.
- 2. Embracing "Ghost Writing". Document preparers are permitted to ghost write; not so for attorneys. This Comment supports PASSAGE of the proposed amendment to Ariz.R.Civ.Proc., Rule 11, as set forth in the State Bar's petition but also urges the same addition at this time to the Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure.

The State Bar's proposal to permit attorneys to ghost-write is bold in that it may be the first such request to the Court. It is a sound request, however. Respectfully, an historical overview suggests that as a general statement, it was considered the unauthorized practice of law for non-attorneys to draft legal documents for a fee, and a UPL offense was once a crime. [For an overview, see "The Unauthorized Practice of Law: Arizona Timeline, Arizona Attorney (June 2001 bottom border)].

Amid much discussion about consumer protection, certification

became available for document preparers in 2003. A regulatory scheme developed permitting certified document preparers to draft documentation, including court pleadings without appearing otherwise in the court case. Hopefully, there is not the same consumer protection concern for attorneys admitted to practice. However, many attorneys are reluctant to draft pleadings on par with doc preps due to lack of specific authority. The reasons are ample.

The State Bar's petition explaining the issue framed it well. Attorneys admitted to practice law in Arizona ought to be in a position confidently to draft documentation for limited scope clients without ethical violation. This Comment concurs in the State Bar's explanation surrounding the desirability of ghost writing and endorses the Bar's recommendation to so permit. There is no apparent reason, however, that the rule would not apply equally to the probate, juvenile, family, and criminal departments of the Superior Court or to Justice and Municipal Courts. Given that limited appearances are specifically permitted in three areas of law (discussed infra @3), it makes sense that this same provision apply to all three areas.

3. Historical perspective regarding limited scope court representation in Arizona.

This Comment supports the State Bar's request to permit limited appearances in court actions.

There are currently three substantive areas of law wherein limited appearances are permitted in State court proceedings:

by use of Rule 97's Form 1;

⇔ Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 5.2; implemented by use of Form 8.

A bit of historical perspective regarding limited appearances may be useful, hereby urging PASSAGE of Ariz.R.Civ.Proc., Rule 5.1.(c), the Limited Appearance portion of the State Bar's petition.

3.1. 1999 Petition. R-99-0016 was the undersigned's petition seeking greater recognition of unbundled services, including limited court appearances. In response thereto, the State Bar filed a Comment, constituting its request to continue consideration of R-99-0016.

The December 1999 Comment indicated that

"The Board supports the principle of 'unbundled legal services' as one method of providing access to justice for the citizens of Arizona." Comment to Proposed Rule Change, Berry, John T., State Bar Asst.Ex.Dir.-Legal, 13 December 1999.

The Bar's request for continuance of consideration of R-99-0016 included its desire to have first permitted the Bar's wider recommendations to be developed, in response to the then-occurring Ethics 2000 ABA project and also, that once the State Bar's recommendations would be submitted,

"all of the foregoing issues regarding limited appearances and limited representations should be deliberated."

Subsequently, the State Bar did submit its proposed re-write of the

then-ethics' rules (R-02-0045). R-02-0045 in fact later was passed, resulting in our Ethical Rules substantially as we know them today. The then-new ERs supported attorneys offering limited scope services, but court rules were not implemented to address on any parallel path the court appearance component. Rather, that discussion continues today introducing the concept of limited appearances in court actions topic-by-topic, addressing one area of substantive law at a time.

3.2. <u>Limited Appearances Thereafter</u>. On January 1, 2006 the Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure took effect, being the first of the substantive areas to permit limited appearances in court actions (applying to title 25 family cases) (R-07-0010).

Some years later, (by mere happenstance, occurring concurrently) the next two areas of law were subjects of court rule change permitting limited appearances. The Arizona Rules of Probate Procedure were promulgated, taking effect January 1, 2009. The probate rules permitting limited appearances took effect at the same time as the vulnerable adult limited appearance rule.

As to the latter, the State Bar's Sole Practitioners' / Small Firms' section of the State Bar¹ provided its November 2006 initial draft of the initiative to the State Bar Board of Governors. The State Bar submitted the finalized rule change petition, following a lengthy course of volunteer committee members' input. That committee and BOG effort resulted in today's limited appearance

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  for disclosure purpose, as a "signature project" while undersigned was the Chair of the SPSF section

rule for title 46 vulnerable adult exploitation cases, effective January 1, 2009 (R-07-0024).

4. Conclusion. Representation for clients with limited need and/or limited resources remains piece-meal in the court context. "Ghost writing" remains a grey ethical and rule area which many attorneys simply avoid.

Many a potential client wishes to be represented at particular times or phases; perhaps unable to afford continued representation in some cases, sometimes recognizing the need for precision drafting, and sometimes believing that a pleading or an upcoming proceeding rises to a critical level deserving of drafting or representation when not otherwise either affordable or desirable.

In today's difficult economic climate, many attorneys still commit to serve that wider population on a less-than-traditional limited scale. True access to justice will be enhanced if we might be permitted both to ghost-write and also to appear in court actions for that underserved or unserved population of litigants desiring this assistance.

The time is upon us as a Bench and a Bar to welcome passage of  $R-12-0027.^2$ 

The time is upon us, too, to consider removing the similarly

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Perhaps it is time, too, to develop similar limited court appearance rules in the criminal and juvenile departments of the Superior Court, as well in municipal and justice court appearances. (Special consideration for these last bastions would require that any rule address automatic withdrawal from a limited appearance at the time of trial setting, to preserve defendants' constitutional rights to counsel and to assure that any waiver at trial settings when counsel withdraws are knowing, voluntary, and intelligent in criminal and certain juvenile matters.)

existing obstacle to limited scope court representation within other branches of state court proceedings.

The Comment to Petition R-12-0027 applauds our State Bar and the various committee members who have taken the initiative to develop and file the Bar's proposed rule changes.

## RECOMMENDATION I

This Comment recommends that R-12-0027 pass promptly but with the limited modification here, substituting this language in lieu of R-12-0027's E.R.1.5 (2) (discussed *supra*):

"The requirements of this subsection shall not apply to ..

(2) lawyers who provide pro bono legal services to a client and (3) lawyers who provide short-term limited legal services.:

## RECOMMENDATION II

This Comment recommends that the Court add the Petition's same Rule 11 proposed language to the identical Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure, i.e., Rule 31.A.<sup>3</sup>

The change is not needed in courts whose rules specifically incorporate or follow the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure, including as does Probate Rule 3.A. Likewise, the current Petition covers the limited appearance in matters of vulnerable adult exploitation, as it is within the Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule changes may be appropriate where this point remains unaddressed. For instance, in the rules governing each of the fields of practice of Protective Proceedings, Juvenile, and Criminal; as well as Justice and Municipal Court practices. Please see footnote 2 regarding constitutional concerns in the juvenile and criminal contexts.

1 2 RECOMMENDATION III 3 This Comment supports passage of all other provisions as 4 set forth in #R-12-0027. 5 6 7 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 7th day of November 2012. 8 9 The Law Office of Debbie Weecks 10 11 BY: Attorney Debbie Weecks 12 Copy by first class mail to: 13 Mr. John A. Furlong 14 General Counsel for the State Bar of Arizona 4201 North 24th Street, Suite 100 15 Phoenix, AZ 85016-6266 16 Courtesy copies by first class mail to: 17 Ms. Patricia Sallen State Bar of Arizona 18 Ms. Ellen Sue Katz 19 William E. Morris Institute for Justice 202 East McDowell Road, Suite #257 20 Phoenix, AZ 85004 21 22 23 24 25 26

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